

SPECIFICATION

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

BE IT KNOWN THAT WE, Shunichi Sekiguchi, a citizen of Japan residing at 1533-49, Fukuda, Yamato-shi, Kanagawa 242-0024 Japan and Minoru Etoh, a citizen of Japan residing at 39-21, Nokendai-dohri, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, Kanagawa 236-0053 Japan have invented certain new and useful improvements in

IMAGE CODING/DECODING METHOD, IMAGE CODING
APPARATUS AND IMAGE DECODING APPARATUS

of which the following is a specification:-

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

IMAGE CODING/DECODING METHOD, IMAGE CODING
APPARATUS AND IMAGE DECODING APPARATUS

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an image
coding/decoding method used for coding original
images such as a moving image and a still image, and
10 decoding coded images. More particularly, the
present invention relates to an image
coding/decoding method which can decrease noise for
decoding coded images while applying a standardized
algorithm such as MPEG-1/2/4 and the like.

15 In addition, the present invention relates
to an image coding apparatus and an image decoding
apparatus which perform coding and decoding of
images according to the image coding/decoding method.

2. Description of the Related Art

20 Conventionally, in standard image/moving
image coding methods such as JPEG and MPEG series,
discrete cosine transform (DCT) has been used for
various reasons. Especially, these coding methods
has been adopted from the viewpoint of adaptability
25 to image properties.

Normally, when representing an image in
the spatial frequency region, there is a property
that power concentrates on a low frequency region.
The DCT is a method in which a block formed by 8×8
30 pixels in an image signal (density information)
space is orthogonally transformed so that the block
is broken down to a combination of predetermined
base sets and coefficients of constituent base are
obtained. The characteristic of DCT is that degree
35 of bias of coefficients, that is, degree of bias of
frequency components can be increased. Especially,
compression efficiency can be increased by

performing adaptive bit distribution since the degree of concentration is higher in the low frequency region and the low frequency region is visually important.

5 On the other hand, when coding an image at a very low bit rate, quantization becomes rough so that reproducibility of coefficients becomes worse. Thus, a problem occurs in that the base which is important for representing image signal can not be
10 reconstructed. In addition, DCT performs processing on the region closed in the 8×8 pixel blocks, distortion of coding tends to appear remarkably on boundaries of the block. Due to this tendency, block distortion occurs so that components which are
15 not visually included in the signal appears on the image. Thus, it is detected as noise which is very conspicuous. Especially, in waveform parts where luminance (density) changes abruptly such as in step edges, many bases become necessary for reproducing
20 the image faithfully. However, code assignment for coefficients corresponding to high frequency component is thought to be less important than code assignment for coefficients corresponding to low frequency component in consideration of visual
25 weight. Thus, high frequency coefficients important for reproducing the edge are lost. Due to such processing, conspicuous noise which is intrinsic to DCT appears in the edge part so that image degradation occurs.

30 In the light of the above-mentioned problem, an image coding apparatus has been proposed in which DCT and differential pulse-code modulation (DPCM) are switched adaptively according to image patterns (for example, Japanese laid-open patent
35 application No.5-276506). This conventional image coding apparatus avoids the signal representation problem of DCT by using DPCM for processing the edge

part instead of using DCT.

However, according to the conventional image coding apparatus, the standard coding method using the existing DCT as-is can not be applied.

5 Therefore, some kind of applicable coding method other than the standard coding method is necessary. However, since there are many products which comply with the standard coding method using DCT, it is
10 important to be able to perform coding and decoding of an image by using the standard coding method.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A first object of the present invention is to provide an image coding/decoding method in which
15 an decoded image having small distortion can be obtained even when the standard coding/decoding method using DCT is applied.

A second object of the present invention is to provide an image coding apparatus and an image
20 decoding apparatus which perform coding and decoding of an image according to the image coding/decoding method.

The above object is achieved by an image coding/decoding method in which an image coding
25 apparatus sends coded information which is obtained by coding an original image to an image decoding apparatus and the image decoding apparatus decodes the coded information to obtain a reproduced image, the image coding apparatus performing the steps of:

30 extracting edge information which represents an edge part of the original image;

obtaining density information of an edge smoothed image from the original image by smoothing the edge part;

35 obtaining coded edge information by coding the edge information according to a first coding algorithm;

obtaining coded density information by
coding the density information of the edge smoothed
image according to a second coding algorithm;

5 sending the coded edge information and the
coded density information as the coded information
to the image decoding apparatus; and

the image decoding apparatus performing
the steps of:

10 obtaining the edge information by decoding
the coded edge information according to a first
decoding algorithm corresponding to the first coding
algorithm;

15 obtaining the density information of the
edge smoothed image by decoding the coded density
information according to a second decoding algorithm
corresponding to the second coding algorithm;

20 obtaining the reproduced image from the
density information of the edge smoothed image by
sharpening the edge part of the edge smoothed image
by using the edge information.

According to the image coding/decoding
method, the image coding apparatus extracts the edge
part of the original image and obtains the edge
smoothed image by smoothing the edge part of the
25 original image. Then, the image coding apparatus
sends coded information of the original image to the
image decoding apparatus in which the coded
information includes coded edge information which is
obtained from edge information representing the edge
30 part according to a first coding algorithm and coded
density information which is obtained from density
information of the edge smoothed image according to
a second coding algorithm.

35 The image decoding apparatus sharpens the
edge part of the edge smoothed image obtained from
the coded density information according to a second
decoding algorithm by using the edge information

obtained from the coded edge information according to a first decoding algorithm. Then, a reproduced image is obtained from the edge smoothed image by sharpening the edge part.

5 Since the edge part is smoothed in the edge smoothed image, relatively high spatial frequency components decreases. Thus, even when the standard coding method using DCT is used as the second coding algorithm, information which is lost
10 by coding decreases.

The first coding algorithm used for coding the edge information and the second coding algorithm used for coding density information of the edge smoothed image may be or not may be the same.

15 The edge information may be any information as long as the position (pixel) of the edge part can be identified.

The density information is information which represents state of image density such as
20 density or luminance (or brightness) and the form of the density information is not limited to a specific form.

From the viewpoint of being able to perform the smoothing process of the edge part of
25 the original image relatively easily, the image coding apparatus may smooth the edge part by performing, while scanning the original image pixel by pixel, the steps of:

performing first matrix operation by using
30 a first block density information vector and a smoothing matrix, wherein the first block density information vector is obtained by arranging density information of each pixel included in a first block, the first block includes a pixel in the edge part or
35 in a near region of the edge part and includes pixels in a surrounding region around the pixel, and order of the first block density information vector

corresponds to the number of pixels in the first block, and wherein the smoothing matrix includes coefficients used for edge smoothing which operate on density information of each pixel in the first
5 block;

obtaining smoothed density information of each pixel by overlaying density information of each pixel in the first block obtained by performing the first matrix operation on each pixel while scanning
10 the original image pixel by pixel.

According to the image coding/decoding method, the density information of the edge smoothed image can be obtained by matrix operation using the smoothing matrix (which is a square matrix) and the
15 block density information vector.

From the viewpoint of being able to sharpen the edge part of the edge smoothed image easily, the image decoding apparatus may sharpen the edge part of the edge smoothed image by performing,
20 while scanning the edge smoothed image pixel by pixel, the steps of:

performing second matrix operation by using a second block density information vector and a sharpening matrix which is an inverse matrix of
25 the smoothing matrix, wherein the second block density information vector is obtained by arranging density information of each pixel included in a second block, the second block includes a pixel in the edge part or in a near region of the edge part
30 and pixels in the surrounding region, and order of the second block density information vector corresponds to the number of pixels in the second block; and

obtaining sharpened density information of
35 each pixel by overlaying density information of each pixel in the second block obtained by performing the second matrix operation on each pixel while scanning

the edge smoothed image pixel by pixel.

According to the image coding/decoding method, the density information of each pixel which is sharpened can be obtained by matrix operation
5 using the block density information and the sharpening matrix which is an inverse matrix of the smoothing matrix.

From the viewpoint of being able to obtain more accurate reproduced image in sharpening process,
10 the image coding apparatus may smooth the edge part by performing the steps of:

obtaining density information x' of a pixel of the edge part of the edge smoothed image according to a first equation $x'=(1-\lambda)x+\lambda C$, wherein
15 λ is a positive constant, x is density information of the pixel of the original image, and C is surrounding density information representing density state of a surrounding region of the pixel.

The surrounding density information C is
20 determined on the basis of density information of surrounding pixels of the pixel. The surrounding density information C is not limited to specific information as long as it represents state of density around the pixel. For example, a mean value
25 of density information of surrounding pixels, total added value, added value of weighted density information or the mean value of the added value of weighted density information or the like can be used as C . λ in the above equation depends on how to
30 determine the surrounding density information C .

From the viewpoint of reproducing image from the smoothed image smoothed by $x'=(1-\lambda)x+\lambda C$, the image decoding apparatus may sharpen the edge part of the edge smoothed image by using a
35 predetermined equation according to a steepest-descent method, the predetermined equation being defined on the basis of the relationship between the

density information x' and sharpened density information formulated by the first equation.

The predetermined equation may be

$$e(X) = \left(X + \frac{1}{1-\lambda} (\lambda C(n) - x') \right)^2 \text{ in which } C(n) \text{ is the}$$

- 5 surrounding density information for a pixel having density information x' and n is a repetition count number, and a value of X which minimizes $e(X)$ is obtained by the steepest-descent method and the value of X becomes density information of a pixel
10 after sharpened.

From the viewpoint of providing a concrete method of the steepest-descent method, in a process according to the steepest-descent method, X is obtained as a convergence value of a recurrence

- 15 formula $X(n+1) = X(n) - G * \frac{\partial e}{\partial X}$, wherein G is a constant.

The second object can be achieved by an image coding apparatus including:

- an edge extracting part for extracting edge information which represents an edge part of an
20 original image;

an edge smoothing part for obtaining density information of an edge smoothed image from the original image by smoothing the edge part;

- a first coding part for obtaining coded
25 edge information by coding the edge information according to a first coding algorithm;

- a second coding part for obtaining coded density information by coding the density information of the edge smoothed image according to
30 a second coding algorithm;

wherein the coded edge information and the coded density information are coded information of the original image.

Accordingly, decoding of the original

image becomes possible by using the coded edge information and the coded density information obtained as the coded information.

When decoding only coded density
5 information, the edge smoothed image is reproduced.

From the viewpoint of providing a concrete method for obtaining the edge smoothed image, the edge smoothing part may include a density
10 information correction part for correcting density information of each pixel such that variation of density levels represented by density information of pixels which are arranged across the edge part in a near region of the edge part of the original image is lowered.

15 Since the variation of density levels represented by the density information of pixels arranged across the edge part in the near region of the edge part of the original image becomes small, abrupt change of the density levels can be
20 eliminated so that the edge part is smoothed.

From the viewpoint of providing a further concrete method for obtaining the edge smoothed image, the density information correction part may includes:

25 a mean value calculation part for calculating a mean value of the density levels in a predetermined region; and

a density level judgement part for judging whether the density level of a pixel is higher or
30 lower than the mean value for each pixel in the near region;

wherein density information is corrected for a pixel in which the density level is higher than the mean value such that the density level is
35 lowered, and density information is corrected for a pixel in which the density level is lower than the mean value such that the density level is increased.

The size and the shape of the predetermined region are not limited as long as the predetermined region includes the near region of the edge part. When applying a standardized coding
5 algorithm using DCT as the second coding algorithm, it is preferable to use a DCT block (8×8 pixel) which is a process unit of DCT as the predetermined region.

From the viewpoint of providing no change
10 in the whole density state of the original image, the density information correction part corrects density information of each pixel in the near region such that the mean value of the density levels does not change.

15 According to such process, even when correction of density information is performed on each pixel for each block, the mean value of the density levels represented by the density information of pixels in a block is not changed.

20 From the viewpoint of being able to perform edge smoothing process of the original image relatively easily, the edge smoothing part may includes:

a smoothing matrix generation part for
25 generating, for each block which includes the edge part or a near region of the edge part, a smoothing matrix which is used for matrix operation with a block density information vector, wherein the block density information vector is obtained by arranging
30 density information of each pixel included in a block, and order of the block density information vector corresponds to the number of pixels in the block, and wherein the smoothing matrix includes coefficients used for edge smoothing which operate
35 on density information of each pixel in the edge part or in the near region in the block; and
a matrix operation part for obtaining

smoothed density information of each pixel in the block by performing matrix operation by using the smoothing matrix and the block density information vector.

5 According to the image coding apparatus, smoothed density information of all pixels in the block can be obtained by performing matrix operation using the block density information vector and the smoothing matrix for each predetermined block.

10 As the predetermined block, a block including any number of pixels can be used. When a standardized coding algorithm using DCT is applied as the second coding algorithm, it is preferable to use a DCT block (8×8 pixel) which is a process unit
15 of DCT as the predetermined block.

 Since coefficients used for edge smoothing are arranged in the smoothing matrix generated for each block such that the coefficients operate on density information of each pixel in the edge part
20 or in the near region in the block, the arrangement depends on the position of the edge part or the near region included in the block.

 When performing the smoothing process for each predetermined block, there is a possibility
25 that density information on a boundary of the blocks may be discontinued. From the viewpoint of preventing this problem, the edge smoothing part may include:

 a pixel judgement part for judging whether
30 a pixel exists in the edge part or in a near region of the edge part while scanning the original image pixel by pixel;

 a matrix operation part for performing, when the pixel exists in the edge part or in the
35 near region, matrix operation by using a block density information vector and a smoothing matrix, wherein the block density information vector is

obtained by arranging density information of each pixel included in a block, the block includes the pixel and pixels in a surrounding region around the pixel, and order of the block density information vector corresponds to the number of pixels in the block, and wherein the smoothing matrix includes coefficients used for edge smoothing which operate on density information of each pixel in the block;

an operation part for obtaining smoothed density information of each pixel by overlaying density information of each pixel in the block obtained by performing the matrix operation on each pixel while scanning the original image pixel by pixel.

According to the image coding apparatus, since matrix operation and pixel overlaying are performed while scanning the original image pixel by pixel, the process can be performed continuously on the original image pixel by pixel, wherein the block density information and the smoothing matrix are used in the matrix operation.

From the viewpoint of providing a concrete configuration of the pixel judgement part, the pixel judgement part may include:

a distance conversion part for generating distance information representing distances between the edge part and each pixel; and

a distance judgment part for judging whether the distance information for each pixel is equal to or smaller than a predetermined value;

wherein, when the distance information is judged to be equal to or smaller than the predetermined value, it is judged that a pixel corresponding to the distance information exists in the edge part or in the near region.

The second object can also be achieved by an image decoding apparatus which decodes coded

information which includes coded edge information representing an edge part of an original image and coded density information representing an edge smoothed image, the image decoding apparatus

5 including:

a first decoding part for obtaining edge information representing the edge part by decoding the coded edge information according to a first decoding algorithm;

10 a second decoding part for obtaining density information of the edge smoothed image by decoding the coded density information according to a second decoding algorithm;

15 an edge sharpening part for sharpening the edge part of the edge smoothed image by using the edge information such that a reproduced image is obtained.

According to the image decoding apparatus, by determining the first decoding algorithm and the
20 second decoding algorithm such that they correspond to the first coding algorithm and the second coding algorithm respectively, the coded information obtained by the image coding apparatus can be properly decoded.

25 From the viewpoint of providing a concrete method of sharpening the edge smoothed image, the edge sharpening part may include a density information correction part for correcting density information of each pixel of the edge smoothed image
30 such that variation of density levels represented by density information of pixels which are arranged across the edge part in a near region of the edge part of the edge smoothed image is increased.

35 Since the variation of density levels represented by the density information of pixels arranged across the edge part in the near region of the edge part of the edge smoothed image becomes

large, abrupt change of the density levels appears so that the edge part is sharpened.

According to the image decoding apparatus, by determining the first decoding algorithm and the
5 second decoding algorithm such that they correspond to the first coding algorithm and the second coding algorithm respectively, and by determining the degree of increasing the variation of the density levels such that it correspond to the degree of
10 decreasing the variation of the density levels for obtaining the edge smoothed image, the coded information obtained by the image coding apparatus can be properly decoded.

The density information correction part
15 may include:

a mean value calculation part for calculating a mean value of the density levels in a predetermined region; and

a density level judgement part for judging
20 whether the density level of a pixel is higher or lower than the mean value for each pixel in the near region;

wherein density information is corrected for a pixel in which the density level is higher
25 than the mean value such that the density level is increased, and density information is corrected for a pixel in which the density level is lower than the mean value such that the density level is lowered.

From the viewpoint that the average
30 density level is not changed when decoding, the density information correction part may correct density information of each pixel in the near region such that the mean value of the density levels does not change.

35 From the viewpoint of providing a concrete method of sharpening the edge smoothed image, the edge sharpening part may include:

a sharpening matrix generation part for generating, for each block the edge part or a near region of the edge part in the edge smoothed image, a sharpening matrix which is used for matrix
5 operation with a block density information vector, wherein the block density information vector is obtained by arranging density information of each pixel included in a block, and order of the block density information vector corresponds to the number
10 of pixels in the block, and wherein the sharpening matrix includes coefficients used for edge sharpening which operate on density information of each pixel in the edge part or in a near region of the edge part in the block; and
15 a matrix operation part for obtaining sharpened density information of each pixel in the block by performing the matrix operation by using the sharpening matrix and the block density information vector.
20 According to the image decoding apparatus, the density information of each pixel in the block can be obtained in the edge sharpened image by performing matrix operation using the block density information vector and the sharpening square matrix.
25 The image decoding apparatus can be configured such that it is suitable for decoding the coded information obtained by the before-mentioned image coding apparatus. In such case, from the viewpoint of performing sharpening operation easily,
30 the sharpening matrix generation part may generate an inverse matrix of a smoothing matrix as the sharpening matrix in which the smoothing matrix is used for obtaining density information of the edge smoothed image which is decoded from the coded
35 density information.
According to the image decoding apparatus, the sharpening matrix used for sharpening the edge

part of the edge smoothed image can be obtained by obtaining an inverse matrix of the smoothing matrix used for smoothing the original image.

From the viewpoint of providing a concrete
5 method for sharpening the edge smoothed image, the edge sharpening part may include:

a pixel judgement part for judging whether
a pixel exists in the edge part represented by the
edge information or in a near region of the edge
10 part while scanning the edge smoothed image pixel by pixel;

a matrix operation part for performing,
when the pixel exists in the edge part or in the
near region, matrix operation by using a block
15 density information vector and a sharpening matrix,
wherein the block density information vector is
obtained by arranging density information of each
pixel included in a block, the block includes the
pixel and pixels in a surrounding region around the
20 pixel, and order of the block density information
vector corresponds to the number of pixels in the
block, and wherein the sharpening matrix includes
coefficients used for edge sharpening which operate
on density information of each pixel in the block;

25 an operation part for obtaining sharpened
density information of each pixel by overlaying
density information of each pixel in the block
obtained by performing the matrix operation on each
pixel while scanning the edge smoothed image pixel
30 by pixel.

According to the image decoding apparatus,
the density information of each pixel in the block
in the edge sharpened image can be obtained by
matrix operation using the block density information
35 block and the sharpening matrix while scanning the
edge smoothed image pixel by pixel.

The image decoding apparatus can be

configured such that it is suitable for decoding the coded information obtained by the before-mentioned image coding apparatus. In such case, from the viewpoint of performing sharpening operation easily, the sharpening matrix may be an inverse matrix of a smoothing matrix in which the smoothing matrix is used for obtaining density information of the edge smoothed image which is decoded from the coded density information.

According to the image decoding apparatus, the sharpening matrix used for sharpening the edge part of the edge smoothed image can be obtained as an inverse matrix of the smoothing matrix used for smoothing the original image.

The second object can be also achieved by an image decoding apparatus which decodes coded information of an image, the image decoding apparatus including:

an edge information obtaining part for obtaining edge information representing an edge part of the image;

a decoding part for obtaining density information of the image by decoding the coded information according to a predetermined decoding algorithm;

an edge sharpening part for sharpening the edge part represented by the edge information for the density information of the image such that a reproduced image is obtained.

The edge information obtaining part may obtain the edge information by receiving it from the outside directly or by decoding coded edge information.

In the latter case, the edge information obtaining part may include an edge decoding part for obtaining the edge information by decoding coded edge information which is provided to the image

decoding apparatus according to a predetermined decoding algorithm.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

- 5 Other objects, features and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:
- 10 Fig.1 is a figure showing a principle of processes of an image coding apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;
- Fig.2 is a figure showing principle of processes performed by an image decoding apparatus of an embodiment of the present invention;
- 15 Fig.3 is a block diagram of an image transmission system including an image coding apparatus and an image decoding apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention;
- Fig.4 shows an example of a distance map;
- 20 Fig.5 shows an example of an edge near region R;
- Fig.6 is a flowchart showing an example of a smoothing process in the image coding apparatus;
- Fig.7 shows an example of a smoothing
- 25 filter;
- Figs.8A-8B shows each example of a smoothing filter matrix, a unit matrix and a matrix for weight operation;
- Fig.9 shows an example of a sharpening
- 30 filter matrix;
- Fig.10 shows an example of a method of correcting luminance in a smoothing process;
- Fig.11 shows an example of a smoothing filter;
- 35 Fig.12 shows another example of a smoothing filter matrix;
- Fig.13 shows an example of a mask region

used for the smoothing process;

Fig.14 is a flowchart showing an example of a process for restoring (sharpening) an edge part of the edge smoothed image;

5 Fig.15 is a block diagram of other configuration example of an image transmission system including an image coding apparatus and an image decoding apparatus;

10 Fig.16 is a block diagram of still other configuration example of an image transmission system including an image coding apparatus and an image decoding apparatus.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

15 In the following, embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to figures.

The principle of processes performed by an image coding apparatus of an embodiment of the present invention is as shown in Fig.1 for example.

20 As shown Fig.1, edge information A is extracted from an original image I_0 which is represented by density information O (for example, luminance level) for each pixel, in which the edge information A represents the edge part I_e of the original image I_c . The extracted edge information A is coded according to a standard coding algorithm such as JBIG and the like so that coded edge information A_c is obtained. From the extracted edge information A, processes for smoothing the edge part I_e are performed on the density information representing the original image I_0 so that density information B of an edge smoothed image I_1 is obtained for each pixel. The density information B of the edge smoothed image I_1 is coded according to the standard coding algorithm such as JPEG so that coded density information B_c is obtained. This

25

30

35

image coding apparatus outputs the coded edge information A_c and the coded density information B_c as coded information.

According to this image coding apparatus,
5 the edge part I_e of the original image I_0 is smoothed for obtaining the edge smoothed image I_1 and the edge smoothed image I_1 is coded. Since the edge smoothed image I_1 has relatively small high spatial frequency components, information which is lost in
10 coding can be decreased even when the standard coding algorithm using the DCT such as JPEG is used. In addition, when the edge smoothed image I_1 is coded by using DCT, efficiency of coding by DCT around the edge of the edge smoothed image I_1 can be
15 improved. Thus, if the edge part I_e is coded individually, degradation of coding efficiency can be prevented.

In addition, the principle of processes performed by an image decoding apparatus of an
20 embodiment of the present invention is as shown in Fig.2 for example.

In Fig.2, the coded edge information A_c is decoded according to an standard decoding algorithm such as JBIG corresponding to the above-mentioned
25 standard coding algorithm (JBIG, for example) so that edge information A representing the edge part I_e of the original image is obtained. In addition, the coded density information B_c is decoded according to an standard decoding algorithm such as
30 JBEG corresponding to the above-mentioned standard coding algorithm (JPEG, for example) so that density information B' of the edge smoothed image I'_1 is obtained. Then, a sharpening process for sharpening the edge of the edge smoothed image I'_1 is performed
35 on the density information B' of the edge smoothed image I'_1 by using the edge information A . Then, an image represented by density information O' of each

pixel is obtained as a reproduced image I'_0 corresponding to the original image I_0 .

As mentioned above, in the image decoding apparatus, the coded edge information A_c and the
5 coded density information B_c obtained as the coded information are decoded, in which the coded density information B_c corresponds to the edge smoothed image. By decoding the coded edge information A ,
10 the edge information corresponding to the edge part of the original image I_0 can be reproduced. Then, the edge part of the edge smoothed image I'_1 , which is obtained by decoding the coded density information B_c is sharpened by using the edge
15 information obtained in the above-mentioned way so that the reproduced image I'_0 can be obtained.

As for the edge smoothed image I_1 obtained in the image coding apparatus, although spatial resolution around the edge is degraded, intrinsic visual information in the image signal (density
20 information) is not largely lost. Therefore, even when the sharpening process for the edge of the edge smoothed image I_1 is not performed, an image having a certain quality can be obtained. Thus, the edge information can be used as enhanced information of
25 the original image. For example, in a system in which coded information is transmitted from the image coding apparatus to the image decoding apparatus, when information can not be transmitted sufficiently due to network congestion, only the
30 coded density information of the edge smoothed image I_1 may be transmitted as the coded information. Accordingly, the image transmission system can be configured such that the edge information is used as necessary.

35 In this case, whether the coded edge information is transmitted or not can be determined by negotiation between the image coding apparatus

and the image decoding apparatus. In addition, by assigning priorities to the coded edge information and the coded information of the edge smoothed image and by IP-packeting these information, it becomes
5 possible to transmit high priority information to a decoding side accurately in internet routers.

Next, an example which includes the image coding apparatus and the image decoding apparatus of an embodiment of the present invention will be
10 described.

This image transmission system is configured as shown in Fig.3 for example. In this example, the image coding apparatus 10 and the image decoding apparatus 20 perform compression and
15 extension of a still image by using a standardized still image coding method and decoding method such as JPEG and the like. The image coding apparatus 10 includes functions for heightening compression efficiency for regions around step edges such as
20 subject edge and character region and for separating edge information from the original image and sending the edge information hierarchically. According to these functions, subjective quality around the edge of the image obtained by decoding by the image
25 decoding apparatus 20 can be improved.

In Fig.3, in the image transmission system, the coded information (coded edge information and coded density information) of the original image is transmitted from the image coding apparatus 10 to
30 the image decoding apparatus 20 via a transmission line 30. Then, the image decoding apparatus 20 decodes the coded information so that the reproduced image is obtained.

The image coding apparatus 10 includes an
35 edge detection part 11, a JBIG coding part 12, a distance conversion part 13, an edge smoothing part 14 and a JPEG coding part 15. The edge detection

part 11 detects an edge part from an input image (original image), and outputs edge information representing the edge part. A conventionally known method can be applied as a detection method in the edge detection part 11. For example, a generic method such as operators of Sobel can be used, in addition, a process for optimizing detection accuracy of edges to be smoothed can be applied in consideration of continuity of edge. The information output from the edge detection part 11 is binary information of white and black.

The JBIG coding part 12 performs undistortion (reversible) compression on the edge information which is binary information and output from the edge detection part 11 according to the JBIG coding method. In addition, the edge information is converted into a distance map by the distance conversion part 13. The distance conversion process performed by the distance conversion part 13 is a process for obtaining distribution of each distance between a position (i,j) and a position (m,n) on the image. For example, distance between a pixel of the edge part to the adjacent pixel is represented by distance $d(f_{ij}, f_{mn})$ which is defined by Euclidean distance, 4 adjacent distance, 8 adjacent distance and the like. The distance map indicates a state of distance values from the pixels of the edge part to the adjacent pixels. For example, when the distance value is defined by the 4 adjacent distance ($d(f_{ij}, f_{mn}) = |i-m| + |j-n|$), a distance map shown in Fig.4 can be obtained. In Fig.4, each rectangular region represents a pixel and the diagonally shaded rectangular region are pixels of the edge part.

The edge smoothing part 14 receives the distance map (Fig.4, for example) from the distance conversion part 13 and receives the input image

(original image), and performs smoothing process for the part close to the edge in the image so that the edge smoothed image is obtained. The details of the smoothing process will be described later.

- 5 According to this smoothing process, the edge part including step edge and the like where the density changes abruptly is smoothed.

10 The JPEG coding part 15 encodes the density information representing the edge smoothed image received from the edge smoothing part 14 according to JPEG. In this coding process, DCT and quantization are performed. Since these processes are performed on the edge smoothed image, image quality degradation which is visually conspicuous
15 such as block distortion, mosquito noise and the like in the decoded image due to quantization of the DCT coefficients can be suppressed, and a code amount for coding can be decreased.

20 The image coding apparatus 10 outputs the coded edge information from the JBIG coding part 12 and JPEG codes which is the coded density information corresponding to the coded edge information from the JBIG coding part 12 as the coded information. At this time, the coded
25 information and synchronization information for identifying the same frames are multiplexed. The multiplexed information is transmitted from the image coding apparatus 10 to the image decoding apparatus 20 via the transmission line 30.

- 30 In the following, the process in the edge smoothing part 14 will be described concretely.

In this process, a smoothing filter matrix having an inverse matrix is applied for pixels included in a region near edge (edge near region)
35 defined by the distance map (Fig.4). In matrix operation, a method of overlapping operation is used for suppressing visual effects in boundaries of

pixel blocks on which the smoothing filter matrix operates.

First, assuming that a sample (pixel) of a pixel position (i,j) of the input image is p_{ij} and a distance value of the pixel position (i,j) on the distance map (Fig.4) is $d(p_{ij})$. In addition, an edge near region R is defined as $R=\{p_{ij}|d(p_{ij})<\epsilon\}$ as shown in Fig.5. The smoothing process is performed to every p_{ij} in the edge near region R .

10 The smoothing process is performed according to a procedure shown in Fig.6 for example.

As shown in Fig.6, the pixel position (i,j) is initialized ($i=0, j=0$) and all values in an output image buffer are initialized to 0 in step S1. In this state, it is judged whether the pixel p_{ij} is included in the edge near region R while scanning the input image pixel by pixel (incrementing i, j) in step S2. More particularly, it is judged whether the distance value $d(p_{ij})$ of the pixel satisfies $d(p_{ij})<\epsilon$. When it is judged that the pixel p_{ij} is included in the edge near region R in step S2 (YES), an matrix operation $v'_{ij}=OE v_{ij}$ is performed in step S3-1 wherein v_{ij} represents a ninth order pixel block vector $V_{ij}=\{I(p_{i-1,j-1}), I(p_{i,j-1}), \dots, I(p_{i+1,j+1})\}$ obtained by

25 arranging image values I (density information) of nine pixels in a 3×3 pixel block including the pixel p_{ij} as the center, and E represents a ninth order smoothing filter matrix which is regular and defined for smoothing.

30 The smoothing filter matrix E is arranged such that each coefficient in the smoothing filter shown in Fig.7 is operated to each pixel value included in the pixel block vector v_{ij} by the matrix operation $(E v_{ij})$. That is, the smoothing filter E is a regular matrix of 9×9 order shown in Fig.8A.

Although the 9×9 order regular matrix is used for the smoothing filter matrix E , it is not limited to this. The order of E can take any value as long as the value is the same as the order of the pixel block vector v_{ij} , which is the unit of the matrix operation. In addition, the coefficients can be set according to the needed smoothing operation. Accordingly, the smoothing filter matrix E can be defined freely on condition that the inverse matrix used for after-mentioned decoding exists.

To perform matrix operation between the smoothing matrix E in which coefficients of the smoothing filter (Fig.7) are arranged and the pixel block vector v_{ij} , is equivalent to that the smoothing filter (Fig.7) is operated on the pixel p_{ij} included in the 3×3 pixel block as the center. Therefore, according to the matrix operation, smoothing for the pixel p_{ij} is performed.

On the other hand, when it is judged that the pixel p_{ij} is not included in the edge near region in step 2 (NO), an operation $v'_{ij} = OPv_{ij}$ using the pixel block vector v_{ij} and a ninth order unit matrix P shown in Fig.8B is performed in step S3-2. When the unit matrix P is operated on the image block vector v_{ij} , the pixel block vector v_{ij} is not changed ($Pv_{ij} = v_{ij}$). Therefore, in this case, the smoothing process is not performed.

The matrix O used for the matrix operations $v'_{ij} = OE v_{ij}$ and $v'_{ij} = OPv_{ij}$ is configured as shown in Fig.8C. Since the above-mentioned operation is performed by shifting the pixel p_{ij} one by one, the smoothing process is performed while the smoothing filter (Fig.7) corresponding to the 3×3 pixel block is overlapped (while each pixel becomes the center pixel of the 3×3 pixel block or becomes

a surrounding pixel). The matrix O is for providing weight assigned in the overlapping operation.

An operation result

$v'_{ij} = \{I'(p_{i-1,j-1}), I'(p_{i,j-1}), \dots, I'(p_{i+1,j+1})\}$ obtained by the matrix

5 operation represents each pixel value I' after performing smoothing process for each pixel of the 3×3 pixel block. The pixel value $I'(p_{mn})$ is added on the output image buffer for each pixel p_{mn} in step S4.

After that, i and j are incremented for
10 shifting the sample pixel in step S5. In addition, it is judged whether each of i and j exceeds S indicating the last pixel of the input image in step S6. When each of i and j does not exceed S , the above-mentioned steps (S2, S3-1 or S3-2, S4, S5, S6)
15 are performed repeatedly. As a result, the smoothing process is performed for the pixels p_{ij} included in the edge near region R while scanning the input image pixel by pixel. After that, when each of i and j exceeds S , the smoothing process
20 ends. The values I' of the pixels stored in the output pixel buffer at the end time becomes the density information (pixel value data) representing the edge smoothed image.

As shown in Fig.3, the image decoding
25 apparatus 20 includes a JBIG decoding part 21, a JPEG decoding part 22, a distance conversion part 23, and an edge sharpening part 24. The image decoding apparatus 20 receives the coded edge information and the JPEG code (coded density information)
30 corresponding to the edge smoothed image where they are separated, wherein the coded edge information and the JPEG code (coded density information) are sent from the image coding apparatus 10 as the coded information.

35 The JBIG decoding part 21 generates edge information by decoding the received coded edge

information according to the decoding method of JBIG. The JPEG decoding part 22 decodes the received JPEG codes according to the decoding method of JPEG so that density information representing the edge smoothed image is generated. The distance conversion part 23 generates a distance map (Fig.4) on the basis of the edge information from the JBIG decoding part 21 in the same way performed by the distance conversion part 13 in the image coding apparatus 10. Then, the edge sharpening part 24 performs sharpening for the edge part in the edge smoothed image from the JPEG decoding part 22 on the basis of distance value of each pixel of the edge near region, that is, the edge sharpening part 24 performs intensity restoration of the edge part.

In the edge sharpening part 24, following edge sharpening process is performed for example.

In the process, a sharpening filter matrix E^{-1} which is an inverse matrix of the smoothing filter matrix E is operated on the pixels included in the edge near region which is defined by the distance map. The process procedure is similar to that shown in Fig.6. In step S3-2 in Fig.6, instead of the smoothing filter matrix E , the sharpening filter matrix E^{-1} configured as shown in Fig.9 is used for matrix operation.

That is, while scanning the edge smoothed image pixel by pixel, a matrix operation $v'_{ij} = OE^{-1}v_{ij}$ is performed, wherein a ninth order pixel block vector $v'_{ij} = \{I'(p_{i-1,j-1}), I'(p_{i,j-1}), \dots, I'(p_{i+1,j+1})\}$ and the sharpening filter matrix E^{-1} are used. The ninth order pixel block vector v'_{ij} is obtained by arranging pixel values of each pixel included in a 3×3 pixel block having a pixel p_{ij} as the center which is included in the edge near region. As a result, sharpening is performed

for the pixel p_{ij} .

Then, at the time when the above-mentioned process ends for every pixel in the edge smoothed image, pixel values of pixels stored in the output
5 image buffer becomes the density information corresponding to the original image. The density information is output to the image decoding apparatus 20 as output image information.

According to the above-mentioned image
10 transmission system, the image coding apparatus 10 detects edge position of the original image (input image) and performs the smoothing process on pixels near the edge. Thus, loss of information at the time of coding due to the edge are prevented, and
15 degradation of coding efficiency can be prevented. In addition, since the smoothing of the edge is performed by the matrix operation using the smoothing filter matrix which has an inverse matrix mathematically, sharpening of edge can be performed
20 easily by performing the inverse operation of the smoothing process by the image decoding apparatus 20, that is, intrinsic resolution of the edge region can be restored.

In addition, the output corresponding to
25 the edge smoothed image from the JPEG decoding 22 in the image decoding apparatus 20 can be used for displaying an image and the like as image data (density information). The edge information can be used for restoring edge intensity as necessary.
30 This means that texture of the edge part can be restored by adding an edge sharpening function to a product which complies with the standard image coding method which is widely distributed currently. Therefore, a system which performs compression and
35 extension of an image can be realized without largely changing basic structure of an image encoding apparatus which supports existing standard

image coding method. Since the amount of processing corresponding to the function to be added for restoring edge intensity is smaller than that of the compression coding processing such as JPEG and the like, the function can be added to the image decoding apparatus as a software module for example.

Next, other examples of the edge smoothing part 14 in the image coding apparatus 10 and the edge sharpening part 24 in the image decoding apparatus 20 will be described.

First, the edge smoothing part 14 divides the input image (original image) into $N \times N$ pixel blocks B (for example, 8×8 pixel DCT blocks), and performs following processes for each block B which includes the edge part of the original image. The block to be processed may include a plurality of edge parts.

Assuming that a pixel value (density information: luminance (brightness) value) of a pixel k in the block B is $I_k (k \in B)$. A mean value E_B of the luminance values I_k of the pixels in the block B is calculated. Then, on the basis of the distance value d_k of each pixel of the distance map (Fig.4) generated in the distance conversion part 13, it is judged whether the pixel k is within the edge near region ($d_k < \epsilon$). When the pixel k is judged to be within the edge near region R , the luminance value I_k of the pixel k is corrected according to the distance value d_k .

The mean value E_B is not limited for calculated on the basis of the block B . The mean value E_B can be also calculated on the basis of luminance values of pixels in a predetermined region including an edge part.

In the luminance correction, it is judged whether the luminance value I_k of the pixel k in the block B is higher or lower than the mean value E_B .

Then, as shown in Fig.10, when a luminance value of a pixel p_2 is judged to be higher than the mean value E_B , the luminance value of the pixel p_2 is decreased (\downarrow). On the other hand, when a luminance value of a pixel p_0 is judged to be lower than the mean value E_B , the luminance value of the pixel p_0 is increased (\uparrow). Then, the correction (decrease, increase) of the luminance value is performed such that a mean value E'_B of luminance values I'_k of the pixels in the block B after correction (before smoothing) becomes the same as the mean value E_B , and such that the correction (decrease, increase) is inversely proportional to the distance value d_k (distance from the edge part) of each pixel k .

More particularly, a corrected luminance value I'_k of a pixel is calculated according to the following procedure for each pixel, wherein α is a constant which satisfies $0 < \alpha < 1$.

If ($I_k < E_R$) then
 $I'_k = I_k + (E_R - I_k) * (1 - \alpha d_k)$
 else if ($I_k > E_R$) then
 $I'_k = I_k - (I_k - E_R) * (1 - \alpha d_k)$

According to this procedure, the luminance value I_k of the pixel k having distance d_k in the edge near region R is corrected such that the luminance value I_k moves closer to the mean value E_k by a weighted difference between the means value E_R and the luminance value I_k in which a weight is assigned to the difference according to the distance.

According to this process, the luminance values of pixels which are arranged across the edge part are corrected such that variation of the luminance values of the pixels becomes small (that is, such that the luminance value moves closer to the mean value E_B). Therefore, variation of luminance of the edge part becomes small so that the edge part is smoothed.

In the edge sharpening part 24 in the image decoding apparatus 20 which sharpens the edge smoothed image which is obtained by smoothing according to the above-mentioned procedure, processes are performed similarly to the smoothing processes.

The edge smoothed image obtained by the JPEG decoding part 22 is divided into $N \times N$ pixel blocks B like the above-mentioned way and each of the blocks is processed. That is, in a block B including an edge part, a luminance value I'_k of a pixel k in an edge near region is corrected such that the luminance value I'_k is increased when the luminance value I'_k is larger than a mean value E'_B of luminance values of the block B, and the luminance value I'_k is decreased when the luminance value I'_k is smaller than the mean value E'_B . More specifically, the luminance value I_k of each pixel after correction (after sharpening) is calculated by

$$I_k = \frac{I'_k - E'_R * (1 - \alpha d_k)}{\alpha d_k} \quad \text{and} \quad E'_R = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{k \in R} I'_k.$$

According to the sharpening process, the luminance values of pixels which are arranged across the edge part are corrected such that variation of the luminance values becomes large (that is, such that the luminance value moves away from the mean value E_B) in the edge near region in the edge smoothed image. Therefore, variation of luminance of the edge part in the edge smoothed image becomes large so that the edge part is sharpened (edge intensity is restored).

In the next example, the edge smoothing part 14 in the image coding apparatus 10 divides an input image (original image) into 8×8 pixel blocks B (DCT blocks), and performs following processes for each block B including the edge part of the original image. The block B to be processed may include a

plurality of edge parts.

A smoothing filter matrix A which is a 64
×64 order square matrix is generated on the basis
of the edge information from the edge detection part
11 and the distance map from the distance conversion
part 13, wherein the smoothing filter matrix A is
operated on a 64 order pixel block vector v which is
obtained by arranging pixel values I (density
information) of pixels (64 pixels) included in the
10 block B (8×8 pixel block) which includes the edge
part. The configuration of the smoothing filter
matrix A depends on the position of the edge
included in the block B.

In the smoothing filter matrix A,
15 coefficients are arranged such that matrix operation
between the matrix A and the pixel block vector v is
equivalent to that smoothing process by a smoothing
filter of 3×3 pixel block (Fig.11 for example) is
performed on a pixel in an edge part or in the near
20 region (in diagonally shaded area in Fig.4 for
example) in the 8×8 pixel block.

More particularly, the smoothing filter
matrix A is configured as shown in Fig.12. The
configuration of the smoothing filter matrix A is
25 for a case where only a pixel of a position (m,n) is
included in the edge part or the near region.

After the smoothing filter matrix A is
obtained on the basis of the edge information and
the distance map, the matrix operation $v' = Av$ is
30 performed wherein the pixel block vector v
corresponding to the block B and the smoothing
filter matrix A are used. Each element of a vector
v' (corrected pixel value) obtained by the matrix
operation becomes a pixel value of each pixel in a
35 block after smoothed is performed. Accordingly, the
smoothing process is performed in the block.

The configuration of the smoothing filter

matrix A (Fig.12) and the configuration of the considered smoothing filter (Fig.11) are not limited to the above-mentioned examples. These may vary as necessary.

5 In the edge sharpening part 24 in the image decoding apparatus 20 which performs sharpening of the edge smoothed image which is obtained by the smoothing process according to the above-mentioned procedure, processes are performed
10 according to the similar procedure to the above-mentioned smoothing process. For the sharpening process, a sharpening filter matrix A^{-1} which is an inverse matrix of the smoothing filter matrix A is generated for each block (8×8 pixel block) on the
15 basis of the edge part and the near region in the block which are defined by the edge information and the distance map. Then, pixel values of an edge sharpened image (where edge intensity is restored) are obtained by a matrix operation $v=A^{-1}v'$ for each
20 of blocks of the edge smoothed image, wherein the matrix operation uses a pixel block vector v' configured by pixel values of pixels included in each block and the sharpening filter matrix A^{-1} .

 In such image coding/decoding method, it
25 is necessary to generate the smoothing filter matrices A and the inverse matrices A^{-1} corresponding to edge positions for each block. However, a filter which has eighth order tap at the maximum vertically and horizontally can be configured, desired
30 smoothing characteristics can be obtained.

 In the next example, the edge smoothing part 14 in the image coding apparatus 10 calculates smoothed pixel values x' of each pixel p by performing following processes on pixel values x
35 (density information) of each pixel p ($p \in R$) which are judged to be within the edge near region (Fig.5) in the input image (original image).

For example, as shown in Fig.13, a mask region of 3 pixels X 3 pixels is defined where the pixel p is centered, and a mean value C of pixel values x_1-x_8 of eight pixels p_1-p_8 around a pixel p in the mask region. Then, a pixel value x' of the pixel p which is smoothed is obtained by $x'=(1-\lambda)x+\lambda C$ (equation 1) in consideration of the mean value of the pixel values x_1-x_8 the surrounding pixels. In the equation, λ is a positive constant equal to or smaller than 0.5 and can take any value within this range. As the value λ becomes greater, ratio of the pixel value (mean value C) of surrounding pixels which is reflected to the pixel value x' becomes larger so that the degree of smoothing becomes greater. Although the mean value of the pixel values of the eight pixels p_1-p_8 around the pixel p is used as the value of C in this example, C can be determined by using other methods as long as density state of surrounding pixels is reflected. In this case, the value of λ can be determined as a positive number according to the method of determining C.

In the image decoding apparatus 20, the edge sharpening part 24 sharpens the edge part of the edge smoothed image (the edge smoothed image output from the JPEG decoding part 22) obtained by the above-mentioned smoothing process. The sharpening process is performed in the following way for example.

Original pixel values x are restored, in which the relationship between the original pixel values x and the pixel values x' of pixels of the edge near region R is represented by the equation 1, wherein the pixel values x' are obtained from the edge information from the distance conversion part 23. In this case, since the subject to be processed is the edge smoothed image, the same value as the

mean value C used for the smoothing process can not be used as a mean value C of the pixel values of the surrounding pixels in this process, wherein the input image (original image) is processed in the smoothing process. Therefore, the original image values x are restored by repeating operation complying with the steepest-descent method. When

assuming that the restored pixel value is \hat{x} , since

$\hat{x} + \frac{1}{1-\lambda}(\lambda C - x') = 0$ is satisfied from the equation 1,

10 $e(X) = \left(X + \frac{1}{1-\lambda}(\lambda C(n) - x') \right)^2$ (equation 2) is defined. Then,

the restored pixel value is defined as X which minimizes $e(X)$. Since C is changed depending on calculation process of X , C is described such that the value depends on the number of repetition n .

15 According to the steepest-descent method, X which minimizes $e(X)$ can be obtained by a convergence value of a following recurrence equation,

$X(n+1) = X(n) - G * \frac{\partial e}{\partial X}$ (equation 3). In this equation, G

is a minute constant and is determined as an optimum value on the basis of the state of actual image represented by restored values of pixels.

The process for obtaining the restored pixel value of each pixel by the repeating operation by the equation 3 is performed according to a procedure shown in Fig.14 for example.

25 In Fig.14, first, an output buffer is initialized in step S11 and an initial value is set to each variable in step S12. That is, initial value "0" is set to a repetition count number n ($n=0$) and the pixel value x' of the edge smoothed image is set to the initial value $X_{ij}(0)$ of a restored image value X_{ij} of a pixel p_{ij} for each pixel.

In addition, "0" is set to each flag $\text{Flag}(i,j)$ which corresponds to each pixel p_{ij} ($\text{Flag}(i,j)=0$). The flag $\text{Flag}(i,j)$ indicates whether the restored pixel value of the pixel p_{ij} is converged by the after-mentioned repeating operation.

In this state, a mean value $C_{ij}(n)$ of pixel values of eight pixels which surround the pixel p_{ij} in the edge smoothed image is calculated in step S13, and a differential value of $e(X)$ in the equation 2 is calculated by $\frac{\partial e}{\partial X}$ ($X=X_{ij}(n)$) (equation 4) in step S14. Then, it is judged whether the differential value satisfies a condition $\left| \frac{\partial e}{\partial X(n)} \right| < \varepsilon$ (ε : constant) (equation 5) in step S15.

If this condition is not satisfied (N in step S15), that is, if it is not regarded that the restored pixel value of the pixel p_{ij} is converged to a value, $X_{ij}(n+1)$ is calculated according to the equation 3 by using $C_{ij}(n)$ and the differential value in step S16. When the restored image value $X_{ij}(n+1)$ is thus obtained, the restored pixel value $X_{ij}(n)$ of the pixel p_{ij} in the output buffer is updated into $X_{ij}(n+1)$ in step S17.

After that, it is judged whether the process is performed for all pixels in the edge near region R in the edge smoothed image in step S18. When the process is not completed for all pixels (N in step S18), (i,j) is incremented in step S19 so that the pixel to be processed is changed.

When the pixel to be processed is changed, it is judged whether the flag $\text{Flag}(i,j)$ is "0" in step S20. When this flag $\text{Flag}(i,j)$ is "0", it means that the restored pixel value of the pixel is not converged. Thus, the mean value $C(n)$ of pixel values (restored pixel values) of eight pixels

surrounding the pixel is calculated in step S13 and the differential value is calculated according to the above-mentioned equation 4 in step S14. Then, it is judged whether the condition represented by the equation 5 is satisfied, that is, whether it can be regarded that the restored pixel value is converged in step S15. When this condition is not satisfied (N in step S15), in the same way as the above-mentioned process, $X_{ij}(n+1)$ is calculated according to the above-mentioned equation 3 in step S16, and the restored pixel value of the pixel p_{ij} in the output buffer is updated to $X_{ij}(n+1)$ in step S17.

Similar processes (S18, S19, S20, S13-S17) are repeated hereinafter. Then, when it is judged that the above-mentioned process is completed for all pixels in the edge near region R in the edge smoothed image (Y in S18), it is judged whether each flag $\text{Flag}(i,j)$ of the pixels is "1", that is, whether the restored image value can be regarded to be converged for every pixel in step S21.

When it is not judged that the flag $\text{Flag}(i,j)$ is "1" for all pixels (N in step S21), the repetition count number n is incremented, and the initial value (0,0) is set to (i,j) so that the pixel p_{00} which was processed first is again selected as a pixel to be processed in step S22. Then, it is judged whether the flag $\text{Flag}(0,0)$ corresponding to the pixel p_{00} is "0" in step S20. When the flag $\text{Flag}(0,0)$ is "0", the restored pixel value of the pixel p_{00} is updated according to the above-mentioned processes (S13-S17). After that, the above-mentioned processes (S20, S13-S19, S21) are performed repeatedly while changing the pixel to be processed one by one.

In this process, if the condition represented by the equation 5 is satisfied (Y in S15), it can be regarded that the restored pixel

value $X_{ij}(n)$ corresponding to the pixel p_{ij} stored in the output buffer is converged, and "1" is set to the flag $\text{Flag}(i,j)$ of the pixel p_{ij} in step S23. The above-mentioned processes (S18-S20, S13-S17, S18, S21, S22) are repeated hereinafter. In these processes, every time when the condition represented by the equation 5 is satisfied (Y in S15), "1" is set to the flag $\text{Flag}(i,j)$ corresponding to the pixel p_{ij} .

10 When it is judged that the $\text{Flag}(i,j)$ is "1" for every pixel to be processed (Y in S21), that is, when it is regarded that the restored pixel value is converged for every pixel to be processed, the sharpening process of the edge part of the edge smoothed image is completed. At the time, the restored pixel values X for all pixels are stored in the output buffer.

15 According to the smoothing process for the edge part of the original image and the sharpening process of the edge part of the edge smoothed image which is obtained by the smoothing process, the restored pixel values can be obtained with relatively high accuracy by performing the above-mentioned repeating operation regardless of degree of sharpening of each pixel according to the equation 1. In addition, by properly setting parameters in the edge restoring process (edge sharpening process), the number of repetition of the repeating process can be decreased so that the process time can be decreased.

30 Next, other configuration example of the image coding apparatus 10 and the image decoding apparatus 20 will be described.

35 In an image transmission system shown in Fig.15, coding and decoding of moving images are performed. Therefore, an MPEG-4 video coding part 16 and an MPEG-4 video decoding part 25 are used

instead of the JPEG coding part 15 in the image coding apparatus 10 and the JPEG decoding part 22 in the image decoding apparatus 20 in Fig.3.

5 In the image coding apparatus 10, a frame image of an edge smoothed image obtained by the edge smoothing process for the input image is video-compressed and coded according to the standard method of MPEG-4 in the MPEG-4 video coding part 16. As a result, MPEG-4 code can be obtained as coded
10 information.

In the image decoding apparatus 20, the MPEG-4 code is decoded for each frame image by the MPEG-4 video decoding part 25. Then, the edge sharpening part 24 performs edge sharpening process
15 on each frame decoded image by using corresponding edge information. Accordingly, a moving image corresponding to an original image (moving image) is output from the image decoding apparatus 20.

In an image transmission system shown in
20 Fig.16, coding and decoding of a moving image are performed. In this image transmission system, an MPEG-4 shape coding part 17 and an MPEG-4 shape decoding part 26 are used instead of the JBIG coding part 12 which performs coding of edge information in
25 the image coding apparatus 10 and the JBIG decoding part 21 which decodes the coded edge information in the image decoding apparatus 20 shown in Fig.3.

In the image coding apparatus 10, the edge information is compressed and coded without
30 distortion by the MPEG-4 shape coding part 17. Accordingly, in addition that the edge image is coded within each closed frame, the edge image can be compressed by using a correlation between frames in the direction of time. Thus, compression
35 efficiency of the edge information can be improved. In addition, the MPEG-4 shape coding part 17 can output code of only binary image data (MPEG-4 shape

code) as the coded edge information by using BINARY ONLY coding mode of the MPEG-4 core profile. Then, the image decoding apparatus 20 which performs desired operation can be configured only by

5 providing a decoding part complying with the MPEG-4 core profile (MPEG-4 shape decoding part 26 and MPEG-4 video decoding part 25), and, providing a function for performing processes on the MPEG-4 shape code (used for edge sharpening after distance

10 conversion).

In each of the above-mentioned examples, although the image decoding apparatus 20 decodes coded edge information and coded density information obtained by coding density information of the edge

15 smoothed image sent from the image coding apparatus 10, each coded information may be provided to the image decoding apparatus 20 by using a recording medium such as MO (magneto-optical disk).

In addition, the coded density information

20 which is obtained by coding density information of the edge smoothed image and uncoded edge information may be provided to the image decoding apparatus 20. In this case, the image decoding apparatus 20 obtains a reproduced image by performing the

25 sharpening process on density information on the basis of edge information which is obtained by means of some kind (receiving from transmission line, reading out from recording medium and the like), wherein the density information is obtained by

30 decoding the coded density information.

As mentioned above, according to the present invention, relatively high spatial frequency components decrease in the edge smoothed image obtained by smoothing the edge part of the original

35 image. Thus, even when the image is coded according to a standard coding algorithm, information which is lost by coding decreases. As a result, an image

coding/decoding method for obtaining a decoded image of low distortion even when the standard coding/decoding method using DCT is applied can be realized.

5 In addition, according to the present invention, an image coding apparatus and an image decoding apparatus which perform coding and decoding of an image according to the image coding/decoding method can be realized.

10 The present invention is not limited to the specifically disclosed embodiments, and variations and modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the invention.

15

20

25

30

35